

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 25, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
OF CENTER.
For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON,
OF ALLIANCE.
For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN,
OF LANCASTER.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
For Congressmen: CALUSHA A. GROW,
OF SCRANTON.
GEORGE F. HUFF,
OF WESTMOORELAND.
Election Time, Nov. 5.

THAT "TOWN near Scranton" will
need to be good, to deserve the high
honor of its propinquity.

The Poor Pay of Teachers.
The salaries paid to the public school
teachers in this city compare favorably
with those paid for similar work in
corresponding cities in the state. Several
months ago, in demonstration of
this assertion, we printed comparative
statistics, which are, unfortunately,
not accessible at this instant; but it will
not, we fancy, need a prolonged
presentation of figures to secure general
acceptance of our proposition. So
that, when criticism is made upon the
paucity of the pay doled out to those
earnest and able men and women who
comprise the vast majority of the in-
structors of our youth, it will be under-
stood that there is no intention to re-
flect upon the present members of the
local board of control, but rather upon
the broad system which seems to re-
gard as of minor worth the work done
in the public school rooms.

A prominent Scrantonian, engaged
in a certain branch of commerce, re-
cently remarked within our hearing
that he had, upon that day, "cleared
\$3,000." The element of chance or
luck may be argued in this man's be-
half; but it would still remain the fact
that with scarcely more than average
attainments and with certainly not
more than the average school teacher's
faithfulness to duty, this gentleman
had, as a consequence of one day's
trading, profited more largely than
five average male teachers of equal
ability would, together, profit from a
whole year's exacting mental work in
the school room. Even in the case of
the married men in the other learned
professions it remains true that the
average wage is much higher than in
the case of the pedagogues. The men
who earn \$2,000 and \$3,000 and even
\$5,000 per year in our city as architects,
engineers, clergymen, physicians, at-
torneys, dentists, etc., are much more
numerous than are the teachers who
receive \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year; and
they do not work harder nor do more
nor better work than is done by the
teachers.

We were amused not long ago when
an employer of teachers in this city
told us that out of hundreds of appli-
cations received by him for positions
in the faculty of a private school, not
one had presumed to ask more than
\$1,000 a year for his services; while the
great majority had asked decidedly
less. This gentleman seemed to regard
it as a particularly notable feature of
his own experience that he had once
paid \$150 a month to an instructor from
whose attentiveness he had largely
been enabled to accumulate an indepen-
dent fortune. Yet had this gentle-
man gone to a lawyer for advice, a
physician for medicine, a clergyman
for spiritual consolation, a dentist for
relief from pain or to an architect for
plans of a house, he would have
thought nothing of having paid twice
or thrice as much money for the same
grade of service. Still, the molders of
brain and character, who do their work
upon the pupil in a manner that often
carries with it the determination of
the pupil's success or failure in life,
are content to beg for the pennies and
the dimes, while the other fellows get
the dollars and the eagles.

Discerning an evil and curing it are
two different things. We do not pre-
tend to know how teachers, as a class,
can get more pay. We only know
that they are underpaid; and that their
easy acquiescence in this depreciative
rating is responsible in a large degree
for the meagreness of their wages. It
is well that teachers should give their
whole work to teaching. The Jack-of-
all-trades is master of none. But when
the teacher gives his whole mind and
soul and ambition and future to the
dry routine of the school room, it
would be fair to give to the teacher in
return wages commensurate with his
work, wages that will enable him to
feel repaid for his toil.

THIS CITY has had few officials
more faithful, modest, unassuming
and conscientious than was Harry R.
Madison. He was a man who did his
whole duty in all capacities; a loyal
and warm-hearted friend, an obedient
son and one of nature's genuine noble-
men. May his rest be peaceful as his
life was true.

IT IS TOO early to place credence in
the reports of disaster alleged to have
befallen the Wellman Arctic exploring
party. The venture of Walter Well-
man was a foolhardy one, not worth
his risks and deprivations; but the
good Yankee pluck in the man is not
likely to have been exhausted at the
first tribulation. Arctic exploration as
pursued in this instance is a foolish
fad, and one with which we have no
sympathy; but when undertaken by so
good a journalist as Walter Wellman,

it excites wishes for the explorer's suc-
cess and kindles the hope that the
glacial frosts of the Arctic circle will
not rob America of a first-class news-
paper man merely to furnish forth a
Polar bear holiday.

SENATOR HILL is really too able a
man to waste his talents in the role of
a Mephistopheles. He has it in him
to rise to higher honors.

WE ARE not sure that compulsory
arbitration would be a complete suc-
cess at the first jump; but the sooner a
fair start is made, the sooner will the
ultimate solution be reached. Pro-
crastination in this matter is assuredly
the thief of peace.

SENATOR HILL's defense of Grover
Cleveland is strikingly suggestive of
Satan's rebuke of sin.

THE CENTER of the anthracite indus-
try is entitled to a state hospital if any
community in the anthracite region is.
Others have their appropriations; it is
high time we had ours.

Compulsory Arbitration Defined.

One of the common arguments
against compulsory arbitration is thus
worded by the Chicago Journal:
"When the labor unions shall make
themselves responsible financial bodies
and shall bind their men to stick to
contracts under pain of heavy loss of
pooled earnings and savings it may be
time enough to talk of compulsory ar-
bitration, but not until then." The
same idea is thus expressed in differ-
ent words by the Pittsburg Dispatch:
"While the law might force employers
to abide by the finding of a compulsory
arbitration, how will it force employ-
ees to work if the finding does not suit
them? The very idea of men driven
to work against their wills is monstrous,
and, in addition to that, it would be
futile, for compulsory work, in nine
cases out of ten, is valueless."

Did it ever occur to these publicists
that the courts already, by restraining
injunctions, recognize the vital princi-
ple in compulsory arbitration when
they compel the performance of dis-
puted contracts during the legal set-
tlement of the points at issue? A la-
bor organization deriving its charter
from the courts could be dissolved and
robbed of its organic standing before
the law were it to refuse to obey the
mandate of the law after having ap-
pealed to that law for redress. Public
sentiment demands compulsory arbi-
tration as a measure of self-protection.
For labor to declare that it would not
obey a compulsory arbitration law
with public sentiment back of it would
be to proclaim anarchy and revolu-
tion daily and outright. We do not
believe, in the first place, that organ-
ized labor is thus anarchistic or revo-
lutionary; nor, secondly, that if it
were, it could long resist the forces of
law and order.

Compulsory arbitration could not be
made what its name implies without
the active co-operation of public sen-
timent. Nobody contends that it
could. The only point contended by
advocates of compulsory arbitration is
that public sentiment, after a long
period of patient indifference to its own
interests, is now ready, or almost
ready, to co-operate earnestly in the
sustenance of a law which shall protect
innocent third persons against the
bulk of the enormous damage inflicted
in the economic civil warfare known
as great strikes.

THE OPPORTUNITIES of free adver-
tising in this glorious American
country are entirely too numerous.

THERE ARE really many pleasant
things than a president who is so ex-
traordinarily better than his party.

BROTHER GOMPERS, now that it's
all over, deserves congratulations for
the dexterity and grace with which
he straddled a disagreeable dilemma until
he was carried over upon solid ground.

WHEN TARIFF burling rogues fall
out, there is hope that the interests of
honest industry may yet escape spoliation.

The Granting of Franchises.
The City club of Gotham has formu-
lated this article, which it wants in-
serted in the proposed new constitution
of New York state:

No franchise which may be operated in,
along, over, under, or across any of the
public streets or places in any city in the
state shall be granted to, or acquired by,
any person other than such city, unless by
the express authority and consent of the
local authorities of such city in pursuance
of a general law. The terms of the grant
of every such franchise shall provide for
compensation to be paid to the city, either
by way of a single payment or of an an-
nual rental or a proportionate share of the
receipts; or a combination of such methods,
such compensation to be ascertained by an
appraisal by commissioners appointed by
the supreme court. And in all cases the
grant shall be for not to exceed thirty
years and may contain provisions for re-
newals for like periods on appraisals by
commissioners to be appointed by the su-
preme court.

The adoption of the foregoing article
would be a wholesome victory for good
government; but it is a consummation
to be wished rather than expected. No
adequate reason has ever been ad-
vanced in behalf of the marked inferior-
ity of American municipal govern-
ment to that in vogue in many Euro-
pean cities—an inferiority more nota-
bly, perhaps, in our prodigal bestowal
of valuable franchise grants than in
any other particular. The cynical re-
mark of the elder Vanderbilt supplies
the "principle" upon which this prodigality largely rests; yet under our form
of government if "the public be d—d" it
is the public's own fault. It has the
remedy in its own sovereignty and
that it does not often apply it is noth-
ing less than a bewildering anomaly
utterly without rational explanation.

Antecedent to an effective incorpo-
ration into the organic law of such an
article as the foregoing must, there-
fore, come such an education of public
sentiment as will reconcile the public
to honesty in the administration of its
affairs. It is doubtful if at this stage
of the reform movement the American

people would feel at ease under a mun-
icipal system which failed to mulct
them heavily in favor of corporate
greed and official rapacity.

WE HAD to correct the Indiana cor-
respondent of the Washington Post in
the following particular:

The only sure hold for a gain the Repub-
licans had was in the Tenth, and unless
something is done that will be frittered
away. The district is naturally Repub-
lican by a small plurality. It was lost in
1890 by Mrs. Owens, who is now the Re-
publican candidate for secretary of state,
owing to disappointments about the dis-
tribution of patronage.

No "Mrs. Owens" is "now the Re-
publican candidate for secretary of state"
in Indiana. The era of women
in politics may eventually reach to
Indiana, as it has to some other west-
ern commonwealths; but it hasn't
arrived there yet. The "Mrs. Owens"
in the Post's mind is ex-Representative
William D. Owen, formerly super-
intendent of immigration, author of the
Owen immigration law, a cultured
Christian gentleman and scholar, and
a politician who was beaten in 1890
simply because his antagonist had the
most votes.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS would make
a good recruit for the editorial staff of
one or two local contemporaries that
we could name.

AT THE Pie Counter.

Private John Allen, says the Washing-
ton Post, managed to work in his little
pie during the house proceedings the
other day. It was during the considera-
tion of the bill called up by the military
committee, to give a silver medal to the
veterans who responded to the call of Gov-
ernor Curtin, to repel the invasion of the
confederates under General Lee. Mr. Coombs, of New York,
acted as the champion of the measure.
He said the battle of Gettysburg, and
the clerks their counters, and the farmers
their plows to respond to the call of patri-
otic duty. The medal was promised to the
men for the government. Mr. Coombs said,
and ought long ago to have been struck
and distributed to those entitled to them.
"You say that bankers left their banks,
clerks their counters, and farmers their
plows," put in Allen in a droll way,
"to respond nobly to the call of patriotism
and duty. Very well, sir; but I want to
ask the gentleman from New York
whether he thinks it right after what
these men did for the cause of their coun-
try, to reward them with something mean
from this debased metal." As a lance at
the gold bug the sally scored a telling hit
with the house.

LOOKING AHEAD:
Some day to the bliss of perfection we'll
live
And avoid all these troubles and shocks;
More to the bliss of perfection we'll
live
Instead of so much in our socks.
—Washington Star.

Representative Houser tells a good one
at his own expense, apropos of the pride that
lawyers feel in their best speeches. "It
was," says he, "my maiden oration and I
threw my whole soul into the effort. I
thought it was one of the finest speeches I
had ever heard. There were those kind,
benevolent spirits who are always ready
to encourage a struggling genius, and
who would to no extent in expressing
their approval of it. To sum up my feel-
ings I may say I was entirely satisfied
with myself. When, even the children on
the streets, I passed by, in the de-
lusion of me in awe, and pointed to
me, while they whispered among them-
selves: 'There he is, there he is! I shall
never forget how my heart swelled with
pride, and how my pulses thrilled in
silent glories over my success. Why, a group
of boys followed me at a distance and ling-
ered at the depot where I expected to take
the train. I smiled, then in an en-
gaging way, and after a little delay they ap-
proached me. 'Well, boys,' I said, 'what
can I do for you?' My heart sank into my
shoes as the bold, defiant group looked
up at me, and I saw the man who
gives boys tickets to the circus.' From
that day to this, concluded Mr. Houser, 'I
have never allowed by hand to swell.'"

TOO MUCH ENTHUSIASM:
In summer, hot, they say, will smile—
The metaphor is perfect in the style
Of grin he wears at present.
—Washington Star.

Mark Twain says that the information
that during the latter days of his life Mr.
Darwin read nothing but his own works
gave him great pleasure until he after-
ward learned that Mr. Darwin was suffer-
ing with mental stress, and was permitted
to read only the most idiotic nonsense.

SONG OF THE TROLLEY CAR:
I came from the hands of busy men,
Past avenues and alleys,
I circle in and out again
With many a curve and sally.

I jam my leles chock full of men,
Though hot as tophet be it;
I run pell-mell, the wheels whirling—
My laugh—men do not see it!

A nickel for a strap, you know,
Is really very cheap and good;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever!

Some cranky people half believe,
Because they pay a nickel,
They should for it a cent receive—
Such joys a sly fox would tickle.

But while a few may kick, perhaps,
And think it isn't funny,
It is the ones who cling to straps
Who bring me stacks of money.

And men may swear and tear their hair,
And say they're quite disgusted;
But I go right along my way—
The trolley isn't busted!

—Syracuse Post.

WOULD HAVE RAISED A ROW.

Pittsburg Times.
The whole letter of President Cleveland
to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and
means committee, is one of the most re-
markable documents that ever came from
the white house. While the two houses
of congress which are endowed by the con-
stitution with the sole power of originating,
deleting and shaping legislation are ar-
ranging a further conference upon a bill
concerning which they are not in agree-
ment, the head of the executive depart-
ment of the government cuts into their dis-
cussion as with the crack of a whip, and
virtually orders them what to do. If
Queen Victoria had walked into the house
of commons and thrust a royal proclama-
tion into the midst of the debate on the
home rule bill, she would have committed
no greater invasion of the functions of a
legislative body. We fancy if she had done
so there would have been such a storm
about it as has not shaken England since
Charles dismissed the parliament which
would not pass bills to suit him.

Two Sides of One Question.
Binghamton Herald.
"When we get a ball team we can lick
there is simply no end to our ferocity."—
SCRANTON TRIBUNE. If we could get one
that everybody could lick there would
be no limit to our lapidations.

Worse and Worse.
Pittsburgh Tribune.
The Naticoke Sun takes exception to
the remark of the Syracuse Post that
Wilkes-Barre is a place near Scranton.
The Sun claims that it is a suburb of Na-
ticoke.

FOR DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Apportionment of Republican Representa-
tion Among the Various Districts.
Pursuant to a meeting of the Republi-
can County committee held on July 14th,
1894, the County Convention will be
held on Tuesday September 4th, 1894, at 10
o'clock a. m., in the court house at Scranton,
for the purpose of placing in nomina-
tion candidates for the following named
offices, to be voted for at the next general
election to be held November 6th, 1894:
Congress, Eleventh district; Judge, Forty-
fifth Judicial district; Sheriff, treasurer,
clerk of courts, probate judge, district at-
torney, recorder of deeds, register of wills,
and jury commissioner.

Vigilance committees will hold delegate
elections on Saturday, September 1st, 1894,
between the hours of 4 and 12 p. m. They
will also give at least two days public
notice of the time and place for holding
said elections.

Each election district should elect at the
said delegate elections, two qualified per-
sons to serve as vigilance committee for one
year, and whose names certified to, on
the credentials of delegates to the County
Convention.

The representation of delegates to the
County Convention is based upon the vote
cast last fall for each candidate for judge
of supreme court, he being the highest
officer voted for at said state election.
Under this rule the several election districts
are entitled to representation as follows,
viz:

Archbald borough—	1st dist.	1
1st ward, 1st dist.	2d dist.	1
2d ward, 1st dist.	3d dist.	1
3d ward, 1st dist.	4th dist.	1
4th ward, 1st dist.	5th dist.	1
5th ward, 1st dist.	6th dist.	1
6th ward, 1st dist.	7th dist.	1
7th ward, 1st dist.	8th dist.	1
8th ward, 1st dist.	9th dist.	1
9th ward, 1st dist.	10th dist.	1
10th ward, 1st dist.	11th dist.	1
11th ward, 1st dist.	12th dist.	1
12th ward, 1st dist.	13th dist.	1
13th ward, 1st dist.	14th dist.	1
14th ward, 1st dist.	15th dist.	1
15th ward, 1st dist.	16th dist.	1
16th ward, 1st dist.	17th dist.	1
17th ward, 1st dist.	18th dist.	1
18th ward, 1st dist.	19th dist.	1
19th ward, 1st dist.	20th dist.	1
20th ward, 1st dist.	21st dist.	1
21st ward, 1st dist.	22nd dist.	1
22nd ward, 1st dist.	23rd dist.	1
23rd ward, 1st dist.	24th dist.	1
24th ward, 1st dist.	25th dist.	1
25th ward, 1st dist.	26th dist.	1
26th ward, 1st dist.	27th dist.	1
27th ward, 1st dist.	28th dist.	1
28th ward, 1st dist.	29th dist.	1
29th ward, 1st dist.	30th dist.	1
30th ward, 1st dist.	31st dist.	1
31st ward, 1st dist.	32nd dist.	1
32nd ward, 1st dist.	33rd dist.	1
33rd ward, 1st dist.	34th dist.	1
34th ward, 1st dist.	35th dist.	1
35th ward, 1st dist.	36th dist.	1
36th ward, 1st dist.	37th dist.	1
37th ward, 1st dist.	38th dist.	1
38th ward, 1st dist.	39th dist.	1
39th ward, 1st dist.	40th dist.	1
40th ward, 1st dist.	41st dist.	1
41st ward, 1st dist.	42nd dist.	1
42nd ward, 1st dist.	43rd dist.	1
43rd ward, 1st dist.	44th dist.	1
44th ward, 1st dist.	45th dist.	1
45th ward, 1st dist.	46th dist.	1
46th ward, 1st dist.	47th dist.	1
47th ward, 1st dist.	48th dist.	1
48th ward, 1st dist.	49th dist.	1
49th ward, 1st dist.	50th dist.	1
50th ward, 1st dist.	51st dist.	1
51st ward, 1st dist.	52nd dist.	1
52nd ward, 1st dist.	53rd dist.	1
53rd ward, 1st dist.	54th dist.	1
54th ward, 1st dist.	55th dist.	1
55th ward, 1st dist.	56th dist.	1
56th ward, 1st dist.	57th dist.	1
57th ward, 1st dist.	58th dist.	1
58th ward, 1st dist.	59th dist.	1
59th ward, 1st dist.	60th dist.	1
60th ward, 1st dist.	61st dist.	1
61st ward, 1st dist.	62nd dist.	1
62nd ward, 1st dist.	63rd dist.	1
63rd ward, 1st dist.	64th dist.	1
64th ward, 1st dist.	65th dist.	1
65th ward, 1st dist.	66th dist.	1
66th ward, 1st dist.	67th dist.	1
67th ward, 1st dist.	68th dist.	1
68th ward, 1st dist.	69th dist.	1
69th ward, 1st dist.	70th dist.	1
70th ward, 1st dist.	71st dist.	1
71st ward, 1st dist.	72nd dist.	1
72nd ward, 1st dist.	73rd dist.	1
73rd ward, 1st dist.	74th dist.	1
74th ward, 1st dist.	75th dist.	1
75th ward, 1st dist.	76th dist.	1
76th ward, 1st dist.	77th dist.	1
77th ward, 1st dist.	78th dist.	1
78th ward, 1st dist.	79th dist.	1
79th ward, 1st dist.	80th dist.	1
80th ward, 1st dist.	81st dist.	1
81st ward, 1st dist.	82nd dist.	1
82nd ward, 1st dist.	83rd dist.	1
83rd ward, 1st dist.	84th dist.	1
84th ward, 1st dist.	85th dist.	1
85th ward, 1st dist.	86th dist.	1
86th ward, 1st dist.	87th dist.	1
87th ward, 1st dist.	88th dist.	1
88th ward, 1st dist.	89th dist.	1
89th ward, 1st dist.	90th dist.	1
90th ward, 1st dist.	91st dist.	1
91st ward, 1st dist.	92nd dist.	1
92nd ward, 1st dist.	93rd dist.	1
93rd ward, 1st dist.	94th dist.	1
94th ward, 1st dist.	95th dist.	1
95th ward, 1st dist.	96th dist.	1
96th ward, 1st dist.	97th dist.	1
97th ward, 1st dist.	98th dist.	1
98th ward, 1st dist.	99th dist.	1
99th ward, 1st dist.	100th dist.	1

Attest: D. W. POWELL, Chairman.

J. W. BROWNING, Secretary.

IN paint the best is the
cheapest. Don't be misled by
trying what is said to be "just as
good," but when you point insist
upon having a genuine brand of
Strictly Pure
White Lead

It costs no more per gallon than
cheap paints, and lasts many times
as long.
Look out for the brands of White
Lead offered you; any of the fol-
lowing are sure:
"Atlantic," "Reynolds-Bauman,"
"Jewett," "Davis-Chambers,"
"Falmstock," "Armstrong & McKelvey."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s
Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each
can being sufficient to tint 30 pounds of strictly
Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in
no sense ready-mixed paints, but are a combination
of perfectly pure colors in the hands of the user.
The Strictly Pure White Lead
A good thousand dollars have been saved
property-owners by having our book on painting
and coloring. Send us a postal card and get
both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

BABY CARRIAGES

20 PER CENT.
REDUCTION ON our entire
line of CARRIAGES.

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CLEMONS
& CO.

422 Lacka Avenue.

BUY THE WEBER and Get the
Best.

For many years this Piano has stood in the front ranks. It has been admired so much for its
pure, rich tone, that it has become a standard for tone quality, until it is considered the highest com-
piment that can be paid any Piano to say "It resembles the WEBER."

We now have the full control of this Piano for this section as well as many other fine Pianos
which we are selling at greatly reduced prices and on easy monthly payments. Don't buy until you see
our goods and get our prices

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SCRANTON,
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

GOLDSMITH'S

G. B.

BAZAAR

DID YOU EVER

Have "that tired feeling" come over you when you saw shamefully displayed in bold-faced type that hoary mercantile chestnut

"Selling Off at Cost?"